

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SHIOTA, Hiroshige

I, SHIOTA, Hiroshige, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, in accordance with the customs and practices of my country, depose and state as follows:

I was born 14th October 1873 in Kyoto Prefecture, and was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1899, majoring in surgery. In 1911 I received my M.D. degree and was then appointed professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in charge of surgical medicine. I became professor emeritus in 1937. After the surrender of Japan, I was appointed as the Chief of the Medical Bureau of the Welfare Ministry for a short time and was given the rank of Shin-nin. During that time I became a member of the House of Peers representing the society of scholars. At present I am an advisor to the Welfare Ministry. In

addition, I hold different official position in the Academic Societies of Surgery, both domestic and foreign. Since 1928 I have been the President of the Nippon Medical College.

When assassins made a successful attack on Prime Minister Hamaguchi in November, 1930, I was the chief attending physician and likewise I was the chief attending physician when Lord Chamberlain Suzuki, Kantaro, was made the target of unsuccessful assassin's attack in February, 1936. He is the same Suzuki who was Premier at the time of Japan's surrender. Again when the Minister of State Hiranuma, Kiichiro, was the target of an assassin's attack on the 14th of August, 1941, at his residence in Nishiokubo Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, I was the chief attending surgeon. The attack was made with a pistol.

My charts which I kept in the Hiranuma case, were left at his residence in his care but they were all burned when his house was attacked and destroyed in the early morning of the 15th of August, 1945. Consequently I am giving the following medical data from my memory of the case.

Shortly after 8:00 a.m., on the 14th of August, 1941, I had a telephone call from Dr. Futaki, Kenzo, a physician friend of mine. He told me that the Minister of State Hiranuma had just been assaulted by an assassin and had received serious pistol wounds in his neck and other places

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and his condition was critical. He was deeply concerned and stated that my assistance was needed immediately. I rushed to the place of attempted assassination at once and I found that the place of the assault had been untouched by the authorities and that the Minister of State had not been removed. He was lying there covered with blood which had already begun to congeal on his body. My examination revealed that he was conscious but that he was in a critical condition, his complexion was deathly pale and it was evident that he was suffering extreme pain. I immediately gave ~~such~~ first aid ~~as I could~~. I swabbed the wounds and adjacent areas, applied antiseptics and did <sup>the best</sup> ~~what~~ I could to ~~staunch~~ the flow of blood because the hemorrhage had been extensive and he had already lost considerable blood. <sup>The most serious</sup> All the wounds ~~were serious. One of the bullets~~ <sup>wound was the one where a bullet</sup> entered the body at a point below the right jaw bone and coursed upward <sup>passing near the right carotid artery</sup> through the base of the tongue and emerged at the back of the tongue, breaking the socket of a right incisor and forcing a left incisor out through the upper jaw. <sup>Another bullet</sup> ~~The other bullets~~ penetrated the body <sup>at the left supraclavicular fosse</sup> ~~on the left side of the face and left shoulder. There were several bullet wounds~~ <sup>remaining in the body. These were of such nature that there was</sup> ~~The wounds were of such nature that there was~~ <sup>on the right and left face which passed through the body</sup> ~~great danger of infection~~ and I knew that should the wounds become ulcerous and the infection spread to the throat, that death by suffocation would be inevitable. I also



knew that if suppuration became general, that the blood poisoning would be unavoidable and in view of the nature of the wounds, absolutely fatal. The patient was over seventy years of age and due to this contributing factor and his general state of health, I despaired of his life for the first two days and could render no encouraging opinion whatsoever. Fortunately we were able to successfully avoid infection and as no other complication developed, he began to gradually recover. But because of the seriousness of wounds, and other contributing factors, his recovery was extremely slow. As I recall at the time when we probed for the bullets, we failed to recover one of them and I think it is still in his body, embedded in the flesh under the left portion of his upper back.

I attended the case for over three months. At first I paid daily visits but these were gradually reduced as the patient's condition became more satisfactory. In the early stages I ordered complete rest, excluding his own people from the bedside. Later I permitted visits from his immediate family members, and close relatives, but they were strictly enjoined from talking about serious matters, especially politics. Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific War, there was to be a meeting which was to be held in the Imperial Palace. Hiranuma's presence was especially

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requested and he wanted to go. I was consulted on the proposition and while I did not like the idea, I finally gave my permission on the condition that he be accompanied by two secretaries and a nurse. I had never before allowed him to leave the premises since he had suffered his injury. Fortunately the trip did not affect him adversely as he was convalescing nicely and he gradually recovered his health.

On this 26th day of August, 1947  
at Tokyo

/S/ SHIOTA Hiroshige (seal)

I, MÖRI, Yoichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,  
at the same place.

Witness: /S/ MÖRI, Yoichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to talk the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SHIOTA, Hiroshige (seal)

## ERRATA SHEET

Page 3 --- line 11	delete "such" and "as I could"
" " --- line 12	substitute "the best" for "what" delete "to staunch"
" " --- line 13	delete entire line
" " --- line 14	delete the entire line and substitute "The most serious"
" " --- line 15	delete "were serious. One of the bullets" substitute "wound was the one where a bullet"
" " --- line 16	insert "passing near the right carotid artery" between "upward" and "through"
" " --- line 19	delete "The other bullets" and substitute "Another bullet"
" " --- line 20	delete from "on" to end and substitute "at the left supraclavicular fosse"
" " --- line 21	delete the entire line and substitute "remaining in the body. There were several bullet wounds"
" " --- line 22	delete from "great" to "and" and substitute "on the right and left face which passed through the body." and substitute "these wounds" for "the wound"

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 鹽田廣重

自分候我國ニ行ハレル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ  
如ク供述致シマス



私は明治六年十月十四日京都府に生れ明治三十二年東京帝國大學醫科大學を卒業爾來外科學專攻明治四十四年醫學博士の學位を受け後東京帝國大學醫學部教授と爲り外科學講座擔當昭和九年退官名譽教授の稱號を受けました。

日本降服後一時厚生省醫療局長官に任せられ親任の待遇を賜つたことがあります同時に學界代表の意味で貴族院議員に勅選されて居りました。現在は原生省顧問を致して居ります其他内外各種の外科學界の役職員と爲つて居ります。昭和三年以來引續き日本醫科大學學長であります。

昭和五年十一月暗殺者が首相濱口雄幸を襲撃した時に私は主治醫でありました。昭和十一年二月侍從長鈴木貫太郎が暗殺者襲撃の目標となりました。この鈴木氏は日本降服の時の首相でありました。更に昭和十六年八月十四日國務大臣平沼騏一郎が東京市淀橋區西大久保の白邸で暗殺者の襲撃を受けた時も私は主任外科醫でありました。平治の治療に際して私の作成したカルテは本人の私邸に預けて置いてありましたが、昭和二十年八月十五日拂曉同邸が襲撃を受け焼打に因つて焼失した時に焼失しました。従つて以下平沼治療に關する私の記憶を辿り醫療に關する事實を述べる次第であります。

昭和十六年八月十四日午前八時過頃友人の内科醫二木誠三博士から電話があつて只今平沼國務大臣が暗殺者に襲はれ頸部外數ヶ所に拳銃による重傷を受け重態であるといひ二木博士は大變心配して居る様子で私に即

刻往診を頼むとのことでありました。私は直ちに兇行の現場に急行しました。遭難の現場は官憲により手を加へられたることなく其儘で平沼國務大臣は他所に移されず其處に凝結しかかつて居る血にまみれて横臥して居ました。診察しますと意識はありましたが重態で顔色は氣味悪い程蒼白で非常な痛苦を忍んで居ることが明瞭でありました。私は早速出来る丈の應急處置を施し創傷部其附近の血潮を拭ひとり防腐劑を施し出血が相當多量でありましたから止血の爲め出来る丈の事をしました。熱れの傷も重傷であり一弾は右側下顎隅角後下部から舌根を経て舌に入り舌背に出て上顎門齒齒槽突起及左門齒を缺き上唇を貫いた貫通銃創を與へ、他の彈丸は左顔面、左肩胛より脊内に入つた銃創を與へて居りました。右創傷は化膿する危険多く若し化膿して咽喉部に波及すれば窒息死を免れず又若し化膿が一般的になれば敗血症を招くこと必至であり創傷の性質上これは致命的であります。患者は年令七十才以上で、これに其體質條件を併せ考慮し、私は最初の二日間位は生死に付樂觀的意見を出さなかつた程悲觀して居りました。然るに幸運にも化膿を防ぐことが出来餘病併發もなくて済み徐々に快方に向ひました。然し重傷であるのと他の條件が悪いので其恢復は非常に遅れました。

當時の記憶によると彈丸を探しましたが其内一つは見當らず一個は今日尙左上背部の筋肉の下に入つてゐると思ひます。

私は三ヶ月餘り治療に従事しました。初めの内は毎日往診しましたが病状がよくなるに伴れ往診の度数は漸次減少致しました。始めのうちは絶對安靜を命し近親でも病床に近づけませんでした。其後家族と近親との面會は許しましたがむづかしい話特に政治の話は嚴禁しました。太平洋戦争の始まる少し前宮中で會合があり平沼も特に召されて出席したいからといふて意見を求められました。私は不賛成でした。たが遂に秘書二名と看護婦一名の同伴を條件として許可しました。負傷以來此時まで一度も外出は許してなかつたのです。幸に順調に恢復期に向てましたので悪影響なく其後漸次健康を取り戻しました。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日 於

供 述 者 鹽 田 廣 重

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於

立 會 人 毛 利 與 一



フ 良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓

宣

誓

書

署名捺印

鹽田廣重

辯證例書證二五五七號

正誤表

一頁

七行初「原生省」ヲ「厚生省」ニ改ム

十四行目「平治」ヲ「平沼」ニ改ム

二頁

五行目終リノ「出来」ノ二字ヲ削ル

六行目初メノ「る」丈けの「」ノ四字ヲ削ル

六行目終リノ「出」ノ二字ヲ削ル

七行目初メノ「血」が相當多量でありましたから止血の爲め」ノ十九

字ヲ削ル

八行目初メノ「然」の傷も重傷であり」ノ十字ヲ削リ「最も重傷ト

考へられ」ノ十字ヲ加フ

九行目終リノ「貫通銃創を」ヲ「貫通銃創で」ト改メ左ノ文ヲ加フ

「あつて右頬動脈の近くを貫いたものであつて他の一つは

左鎖骨上窩より入つて盲終して居るものであります尙、左右  
顔面に數個の貫通銃創がありました

十行目 全部削

十一行目 初メ「した。有創傷は化膿する危険多く」ノ十四字ヲ削

十二行目 「若し」ト「化膿して咽喉部」ト在レ間ニ「之等の銃創が」  
ノ六字ヲ加フ

十八行目 「其内」ヲ「其時」ニ改ム

十九行目 「筋肉」ヲ「皮膚」ニ改ム